A

TRVE COPY OF

two Letters, the first sent from the Earle of *Ormond* to the Honourable Colonell *Michael Jones*, Commander in chiefe of the Parliaments forces in *Leinster*:

AND

Governor of the City of *Dublin*.

VVith Colonell *Jones* his Answere, to the Earle of *Ormond's* said LETTERS.

DUBLIN,
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and now Re-printed.

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The Lord of Ormonds *Letter, to Collonell* Jones.

Sir,

I Have not thus long forborne to invite you, with thoſe under your Command, to a ſubmiſſion to his Majeſties *authority in me, and a Conjunction with mee, in the wayes of his ſervice, out of any the leaſt averſion I had to you or any of them, or out of any diſeſteeme I had to your Power to advance or impede the ſame, but out of a fear that whilſt thoſe that have of late uſurp'd power over the Subjects of* England, *held forth the leaſt colourable ſhadow of moderatiõ in their intentions toward the ſettlement of* Church *or* State, *& that in ſome tolerable way with relation to* Religion, *the* intreſt of the King and Crowne, *the* Freedom of Parliaments, *and the* Libertie of the Subject, *any addreſſes from mee propoſing the withdrawing of that Party from thoſe thus profeſſing, and from whom they have received ſome, and expect farther ſupport, would have beene but coldly received, & any determination thereupon deferred in hope & expection of the fore mentioned ſettlement, or that if you your ſelfe (who certainly have not wanted a fore-ſight of the ſad confuſion now covering the face of* England) *would have declared* with mee, *the Lord* Inchequin, *and the* Proteſtant Army in Munſter, *in prevention thereof. Yet my feare was, it would have beene as difficult for you to have carried with you the maine body of the* Army *under your Command (not ſo clear ſighted as your ſelfe) as it would have beene dangerous for you and thoſe with you, well inclined, to have attempted it without them. But now that the Maſque of hypocriſie, by which the* Independent Army *hath enſnared and enſlaved all Eſtates and degrees of men, is laid aſide: Now that bare-faced they evidently appeare to bee the ſubvertours of true Religion, and the protectors and invitors not only of all falſe ones, but of irreligion and atheiſme, now that they have barbarouſly and inhumainly layed violent ſacrilegious hands upon, and murthered Gods Annointed, and our King; not as heretofore ſome Patricides have done, to make roome for ſome uſurper, but in a way plainly manifeſting their intentions, to change the* Monarchy of England *unto* Anarchy, *unleſſe their aime bee firſt to Conſtitute an* elective Kingdom, *and* Cromwell *or ſome ſuch* John of Leyden *being elected, then by the ſame force by which they have thus farre compaſſed their end, to eſtabliſh a perfect* Turkiſh tyranie: *now that of* three Eſtates, *of* King, Lord, *and* Commons; *whereof in all ages* Parliaments *have conſiſted: there remaines only a ſmall number; and they* dregge *and* ſcumme of the houſe of Commons *picked and awed by the* Army, *a wicked remnant left for no other end, then yet further (if it bee poſſible) to delude the People with the name of* Parliament, *the King being murthered, and the* Lords *and the reſt of*

Commons *being by unheard of violence forced at ſeverall times from the* houſe *and ſome impriſoned: and now that there remaines no other* Liberty in the Subject, *but to profeſſe blaſphemous opinions, to revile and tread under foote* Majeſtracy, *to murther* Majeſtrates, *and oppreſſe and undoe all that are not like minded with them. Now I ſay I cannot doubt, but that you, and all that are with you, or under your command, will take this opportunity to declare and act, againſt ſo monſtrous and unparalel'd a* Rebellion, *and that you and they, will cheereſully acknowledge, and faithfully ſerve and obey* Our gracious King, Charles the ſecond, *undoubted Heire of his* Fathers *Crowne and vertues: under whoſe right and conduct wee may by Gods aſſiſtance* reſtore Proteſtant Religion to purity, and therein ſettle it, Parliaments to a Freedome, good Lawes to their force, and our fellow Subjects to their juſt Liberty: *wherein how bleſſed and glorious a thing it will bee, to bee ſo conſideral ly* Inſtrumentall *as you may now make your ſelfe; I leave to you now to conſider, and though I conceive there are not any Motives relating to Particular intereſts to bee mentioned after theſe ſo weighty Conſiderations, which are ſuch as the* World *hath not at any time beene furniſhed with, yet I hold it my part to aſſure you, that as there is nothing you can reaſonably propoſe for the ſafety, ſatisfaction, or advantage for your ſelfe, or of any that ſhall adhere to you, in what I deſire, that I ſhall not to the uttermoſt of my power provide for, ſo there is nothing I ſhould or would more induſtriouſly avoid, then thoſe neceſſities ariſing from my duty to God and Man, that may by your rejecting this offer, force mee to bee a ſad inſtrument of ſhedding of* Engliſh blood, *which in ſuch a caſe muſt on both ſides happen. If this overture finde place with you (as I earneſtly wiſh it may) let mee know with what poſſible ſpeede you can, and (if you pleaſe) by the bearer in what way you deſire it ſhould bee drawne on to a Concluſion, for in that, as well as in the ſubſtance you ſhall find all ready compliance from mee that deſires to bee,*

Carricke the 9. of *March* 1648.

Your affectionate friend to ſerve you,
ORMONDE.

For Colonell *Michael Jones*, Governour of *Dublin.*

Colonell *Jones*, his Anſwer to the Lord of *Ormonds* ſaid Letter.

My Lord.

YOur Lodrſhips of the 9 I received the 12 inſtant and therein have I *your Lordſhips Invitation* to a *Conjunction with your ſelfe* (I ſuppoſe) as *Lord Lievtenant of Ireland*, and *with others*, now united with the *Iriſh*, and with the *Iriſh themſelves alſo*. As I underſtand not how *your Lordſhip* ſhould bee inveſted with that power pretended, So am I very

I very well aſured, that it is not in the power of any, without the *Parliament of England* to give and aſſure pardon to thoſe *bloudy Rebells*, as by the *Act*, to that end paſſed, may appeare more fully. I am alſo well aſſured, that the *Parliament of England*, would never aſſent to ſuch *a Peace* (ſuch as is that *your Lordſhips* with the *Rebells* wherin is little or no Proviſion made either for the *Proteſtants* or the *Proteſtant Religion*, nor can I underſtand how the *Proteſtant Religion* ſhould be *ſettled and Reſtored to it's purity* by an *Army of Papiſts*, or the *Proteſtants intreſts* maintained by thoſe very *Enemies* by whom *they* have been ſpoiled, and *theirs* ſlaughtered, and very evident it is, that both the *Proteſtants* and *Proteſtant Religion* are in that your *Lordſhips treaty*, left *as* in the Power of the *Rebells* to be by them born downe and rooted out at Pleaſure.

As for that conſideration by *your Lordſhip* offered *of the preſent and late Proceedings in England* : I ſee not how it may bee a ſufficient motive to mee, (or any other in like *truſt*, for the *Parliament of England*, *in* the *ſervice* of this *Kingdom*) *to joyn with thoſe Rebells* upon any pretences in that your *Lordſhips Letter* mentioned.

For therein were there a manifeſt *betraying of that truſt*, repoſed in mee, In diſerting *the ſervice and worke committed to mee*, in *joyning with thoſe I ſhould oppoſe*, and in *oppoſing whom I am obliged to ſerve*.

Neither conceive I it any part of my work and care to take notice of *any whatſoever proceedings of State forraigne to my charge and truſt here*, eſpecially they being found hereunto apparently deſtructive.

Moſt certaine it is (and former ages have approoved it) that the intermedling of *Governours and Parties in this Kingdome* with *ſidings* and *Parties in England*, hath been the very betraying of *this Kingdome* to the *Iriſh*, whiles the *Britiſh forces here* had been thereupon called off and *the place* therein layed open, and (as it were) given up to the *common Enemie*.

It is what *your Lordſhip* might have obſerved in your former *Treaty* with the *Rebells*, that upon *your Lordſhips* thereupon withdrawing and ſending hence *into England*, the moſt conſiderable part of the *Engliſh Army*, then commanded by you, thereby was the remaineing *Britiſh party*, not long after, overpowered, and *your quarters* by the *Iriſh over runne* to the gates of *Dublin*, *your ſelfe* alſo reduced to that *low condition* as to be *beſeiged* in this very *City* (the *Metropolis* and *Principall Citadell* of the *Kingdome*) and by *thoſe very Rebells* who till then, never could ſtand before you. And what the end hath beene *of that party alſo*, ſo ſent by *your Lordſhip* into *England* (although the flower and ſtrength of the *Engliſh Army here*, both for *Officers* and *Souldiers*) hath been very obſervable.

And how much the *Dangers* are at preſent (more then in former *ages*) of *hazarding the Engliſh intreſt in this Kingdom* by *ſending any parties hence into any other Kingdome*, *upon any pretences whatſoever* is very apparent, as in the

generality of their Rebellion, now more then formerly, ſo conſidering *your Lordſhips* preſent *Concluſions* with, and *Conſeſſions* to the *Rebells*, wherein, they are *allowed the continued poſſeſſion of all the Cities Forts, and places of ſtrength, whereof they ſtood poſſeſſed at the time of their Treaty with your Lordſhip*, and *that they are to have a ſtanding Force of fiveteen thouſand Foote, and two thouſand five hundred Horſe* (If I well remember it) *all of their owne party, Officers, and Souldiers*, and *they (with the whole Kingdome) to bee regulated by a Major party of Iriſh truſtees choſen by the Rebells themſelves*, as perſons for their intreſts and ends to be by them confided in, without whom nothing is to be acted. And herein, I cannot but minde *your Lordſhip*, of what hath been ſometimes *by your ſelfe* delivered, as your ſence in this Particular, *that the Engliſh intreſt in Ireland muſt be preſerved by the Engliſh and not by Iriſh*; and upon that ground (if I be not deceived) did *your Loraſhip* then *Capitulate*, with the *Parliament of England*, from which *cleare Principle*, I am ſorry to ſee *your Lordſhip* now receding.

As *to that by your Lordſhip menaced to us here of bloud and force, if diſcenting from thoſe your Lordſhips wayes and deſignes.*

For *my Particular* I ſhall (*my Lord*) much rather chooſe to ſuffer in ſo doing (for therein ſhall I doe what is becomming and anſwerable to my *Truſt*) then to purchaſe to my ſelfe, in the contrary, the ignominious brand of *Perfidy*, by any *Alurements* of whatſoever *advantages* offered mee.

But very confident I am, that the ſame *divine power* which hath followed me in this *worke*, will ſtill follow mee, and in that *Truſt* doubt I nothing of thus giving *your Lordſhip*, *plainly*, this my *Reſolution* in that Particular. So I remaine

My Lord,

Dublin March 14. 1648.

Your Lordſhips humble Servant

Signed, *Mic. Jones.*

For the Lord of *Ormond*
theſe.

The Lord of *Ormondes* Letter to Collonell *Michael Jones.*

Sir, *March the* 27. 1649.

I Should not trouble you nor yet my ſelfe with a Reply to your Letter of the 14 *of* March *anſwering mine of the ninth, but that I am unwilling to ſuffer you to remaine in the miſtakings you ſeeme to have taken up of my proceedings, or that any other to whom your ſaid Letter may bee communicated*

ſhould

ſhould bee thereby miſled, and if in what I have to ſay you find your duty pointed at even in relation to the truſts repoſed in you, you will have the leſſe reaſon to beleeve it impertinent if you reflect upon ſome parts of your Letter which minde mee of mine. And if you further conſider that I have at leaſt as much title to give ſuch admenitions in this Kingdome as you can juſtly pretend unto, for it was (as you ſay you ſuppoſe) as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that I invited you to a Submiſſion to that his late and his now Majeſties authority placed in mee, and to a conjunction with others both Engliſh and Iriſh that have Submitted thereunto, and I heartily wiſh there were no other Argumems neceſſary to your ſatisfaction then ſuch as might prove this Authority to bee derived to mee by the ſame Power that in all ages ſince the Conqueſt, hath and only can diſpoſe of the Government of this Kingdome, ſo that whatſoever your underſtanding of the matter may bee, you muſt looke for impoſters, and bare pretended Authorities neerer home, whither what you next ſay and affirme, and are ſo very well aſſured of (namely that it is not in the power of any to give and aſſure pardon to thoſe bloody Rebells) bee an inference out of your former miſtake, or grounded on the Act you mention, or both, is not much materiall; for as I am ſufficiently able to juſtifie the Authority I had to treate and conclude the Peace, ſo if it were granted that by the ſaid Act his late Majeſtie had limited his power of Pardoning till after conviction to the conſent of his two houſes of Parliament then ſitting by vertue of his writts and ſummons, And this I beleeve (though I bee not well read in the Statutes) to be the vttermoſt extent of that Act in this Particular, will it therefore follow that by no meanes this power can ever revert to the proper fountain whence (even that act ſhewes) it was, and muſt bee derived, and if by none other meanes; yet will it not revert by the diſſolution of that Parliament; or if not by an ordinary diſſolution of it, yet by ſo horrible and execrable diſmembring as that mentioned in my former Letter; is not that Parliament torne aſunder & the power reverted, or can it bee thought that the intent of that act (paſſed by the free vote of the Lords and Commons and compleated by the Royall aſſent) was, that a deſpicable number of the Commons, become ſlaves or Parazites to a Rebellious Army, ſhould aſſume the name or power of Parliament, declare Regall power unneceſſary, nay prejudiciall to the Common-Wealth, aboliſh both it and the Houſe of Peeres for ever, and erect in the roome of this dimoliſhid antient, and glorious Fabrick, a miſhappen Republique, wherein to ſettle themſelves Revenews and Bloody Governours, and get the Power of pardoning and making vſe of his Subjects (evidently inveſted in and reverted to the king) againſt ſo great unheard of & horrid innovations muſt not bee exerciſed without their leave, nor they puniſhed for the Higheſt Treaſons but by their owne conſents, and if theſe men are meant by you under the name of the Parliament of England, *you may bee well aſſured, as you ſay you are, they would never conſent to this or any other Peace thwarting their evill ends, one of the moſt monſtrous, whereof declaredly is never to have more Parliament to deliver Judgement in this or any other matter; for the title Bloody Rebells*

which

which you appropriate to thoſe with whom this Peace is concluded. You may know that by an Article of the Peace all ſuch are excluded from pardon, and therfore I conceive it is that one father Reyly *an active Inſtrument in crimes of that nature, is as I here treating for conditions for himſelfe and others, with ſome of a like dye, not that you or any with you are hereby any further intended then as you or they ſhall abet or adhere to thoſe in* England *that undeniably are ſo. And where you ſay there is in this Peace little or no proviſion made either for the Proteſtants, or Proteſtant Religion, you are to underſtand with whom the Treaty was, namely with thoſe of another Religion, from whom propoſitions for Proteſtants or Proteſtant Religion was not to bee expected, nor was it neceſſary to obtaine their conſents to any ſuch proviſion, the eſtabliſhed Lawes providing for both, and no part of thoſe Lawes being by the Peace to bee repealed, they ſtand in force for their advantage and ſecurity; true it is that the ſeverity of certain Lawes againſt Roman Catholiques for the Exerciſe of their Religion is to bee porvided againſt by Act of Parliament, but without prejudice to Proteſtant Religion, or Proteſtants whoſe intereſts as fully ſaved unto them.*

Your not underſtanding how Proteſtant Religion ſhould bee ſetled and reſtored to its purity by an Army of Papiſts makes it not impoſſible, nor I hope improbable but that that happy work may bee effected by the bleſſing of God under the conduct of his Majeſty that now is, whoſe Authority a Proteſtant Army hath acknowledged, and will faithfully obey; and to a conjunction with theſe (not excluding any that have good and loyall Affections) you were invited however you think fitt for this worke to make me intend only an Army of Papiſts, And where you ſay it is evident that both Proteſtants and Proteſtants Religion are in that treaty left as in the Power of the Rebells to bee by them borne downe and rooted out at pleaſure, I muſt take leave to affirme that the contrary is indeed very evident, as will appeare when the particular powers left in the Iriſh afterwards mentioned by you as argumcnts for that aſſertion come to bee conſidered of, you are pleaſed ſtill to miſtake the invitation, which was not as you ſay to joyne with Rebells but to forſake the worſt of thoſe that ever deſerved that title even in relation to the Parliament of England, *whether taken in the true definition of it when the King was acknoledged head of that body, or when the two Houſes without the King were ſo called, which how they have been ſerved by their Servants the Independent Army hath been already ſufficietnly ſpoken of; to manifeſt that to ſerve or adheare to thoſe that have acted ſuch miſchiefes by the impulſion or countenance of that Army is the fowleſt breach of truſt imaginable, and I am very ſorry you ſo farre reſolve your ſelfe obleiged to ſerve them as to thinke it no part of your worke to endeavour to preſerve or reſtore thoſe by whom you were intruſted, and that it is not worth your notice or care what deſtruction falls upon them, but take it to be a matter Forraigne to your charge and truſt. I ſhall readily acknowledge that the diviſions in England have in former ages been by the meanes you mention prejudiciall to the Engliſh intereſt in this kingdome, but you muſt alſo acknowledg that*

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the Uſurper or wrong Doer in England, was only guilty of that prejudice; unleſſe you will impoſe upon all that have Governed or ſhall Govern in this Kingdom, a neceſſity of turning Truſt-breakers and Traytors, when, and as often as it hath pleaſed or ſhall pleaſe God to give ſucceſſe to any Rebellion in England: Nor ſhould this in my judgement, be a very pleaſing profeſſion to thoſe you are (as you ſay) obliged to ſerve, ſince it amounts to no more then that, whilſt they proſper, you will ſo think and no longer; which is all I ſhall ſay to your Obſervations, of the conſequences of my ſending part of his late Majeſties Army to ſerve him in England, according to his Command; which Army came over under his Commiſſion. Now to thoſe Conceſſions, which you ſay are ſo dangerous to the Proteſtant and Engliſh Intereſt in this Kingdom: I ſhall firſt anſwer, that admitting them to be, as you have miſtaken, and ſet them down, the danger is much more encreaſed by the diviſion of the Engliſh and Proteſtants; if this be granted, as in reaſon it ought to be; the Queſtion then will be who is in fault, that there is not a conjunction, and in that ſence by what you have written, I conceive you will not believe me a competent Judge, and that for the ſame reaſon, I am confident you are not, it muſt be left to God, who I am ſure is.

Your miſtakes in the Conceſſions are theſe: Firſt, you ſay, they are allowed the continued poſſeſſion of all the Cities, Forts, and Places of Strength, whereof they ſtood poſſeſſed at the time of the Treaty; but you give no limit to the time they are to continue this Poſſeſſion, as the Article doth; namely, till ſettlement by Parliament, nor do you mention that thoſe Places are to be commanded, ruled, and Governed in Chiefe, by his Majeſties Chiefe Governor or Governours for the time being, as by that Article they are.

Next you ſay, that they are to have a ſtanding Force of fifteen thouſand Foot, and two thouſand five hundred Horſe, all of their Party: in the number you are not miſtaken, but you are when you ſay that they are all to be of their Party, if you intend by Rebels the late Confederates, for if they be Roman Catholikes, that Article is fulfilled, and of them there are many that were not of the Confederates, but much more miſtaken you are, when you affirm that thoſe Forces and the whole Kingdom, are to be regulated by a major Party of Truſtees of the Iriſh, there being nothing in their power through the whole Articles, extending either to the regulating of an Army, or any piece of one, much leſſe of the whole Kingdome: and even in thoſe powers derived to them by the Articles, which for the moſt part are in matters of Levies and Taxes upon their own freehold: there is a negative power left to the chiefe Governour for the time being, for the more equall execution thereof, in caſe any Proteſtant, or Proteſtants Eſtate happen to be therein concerned.

I ſhall not deny (though I doe not remember it) but I may have ſaid, that the Engliſh Intereſt in Ireland, muſt be preſerved by the Engliſh, for I avow it is ſtill my opinon: But then certainly I underſtood, of no Engliſh Intereſt ſeparate, from, or Independant of the King and Crown of England; much leſſe ſuch an Engliſh Intereſt as is now ſet up; and which you ſay, you are obliged to ſerve, exclusive both to King, Crown and Parliament; nor did I underſtand my ſelfe, and many others leſſe Engliſh, or leſſe concerned in the Engliſh Intereſt, becauſe of our long

continuance in this Kingdom; nor yet was it exclusive to all of Irish discent, many of whom doe now, and have in all Ages well deserved of the Crown of England.

I shall not deny neither, but that being pressed principally by the Party, for whom the mentioned Father Reyley *is said to bee now Treating at Dublin, I made choise to capitulate with you, and others employed by the two Houses of Parliament to that end, and into their hands to commit the keeping of the places, I could no longer hold, then to give them up: or suffer them to be taken by an Army instigated by a forraigner to the danger of the whole Kingdom, and the destruction of those I had so long protected; and you may remember the expressions you were then pleased to make in detestation of any violence to the Kings person, or the just rights of his Crown, from which loyall expression, I am sorry to see you now recede.*

If you please to look again upon that part of my Letter, which you interpret, a menace of blood and force, you will retract that part of yours that charges mee with it, or else must give me leave to think you were willing to take a slender occasion, to manifest your resolution to some other then to me, who am as ready to submit to Gods good pleasure, in the event of my undertakings, as you are positive, that he will follow you in your work. I remaine

Your Servant

Thurles this 27th
of March 1649

ORMOND.

For Colonell *Michael Jones*,

These

Colonell Michael Jones *his returne to the Lord of* Ormonds *Letter of the* 27. *of March*, 1649.

My Lord,

YOur Lordships of the 27. of *March* I received this 29th. this being in reply to mine of the 14. of *March*, answering your Lordships former of the ninth.

The rectifying of mistakes in me concerning your Lordships proceedings, and the satisfying of others, that they be not by that my Letter misled, are by your Lordship declared the reasons moving you to this Reply.

Notwithstanding all which, I do (for my part) professe my selfe therewithall nothing satisfied, nor my judgement thereby any way convinced, so, as I should abate any thing in my former conceptions of your Lordships waies and designes, from apprehending them to be, to the Protestants here, to the Protestant Religion, and to the very English Interest in this Kingdome, pernicious altogether, and apparantly destructive, nor can I think any other (not interessed in those your Lordships wayes, or not carried on and byassed with particular respects) will, on view of this your Lordship now offered, passe any other judgement upon those your proceedings. And herein am I now confirmed more then formerly, being by that your Lordships Reply called on, and enforced to look into your Lordships *late transactions with the Rebels* further, and more then otherwise, I should have done.

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As for the *Protestant Religion*, I cannot but very much wonder to finde your Lordship still asserting, *the possibility and probability of its being by you restored to its purity, and setled by that Army of Papists.*

To passe what may otherwise shew it, at least, improbable: Let it bee here considered, that now we look on *those Armies of Papists* with you, as on them who have stiled themselves *Confederates* in respect of *that Association*, and of those *Oathes* wherein they stand bound *to the setting up of Romish Religion, and that to the greatest advantage.*

And how inconsistent that their *solemn Profession* is with *their restoring the Protestant Religion to its purity, and for setling it*, I leave it to all not Popishly affected. This I am sure of, That neither before your Lordships late Treaty with the Rebels, nor since, have their actions given us the least hope of *probability* (if in that power by your Lordship still left in them, there be not a very *impossibility*) of that by your Lordship herein so confidently affirmed.

But you say, *Yours is not an Army of Papists*, pointing to those of the *Protestants in Munster* drawn, or rather forced into that Confederacy, with your self, and the Rebels.

That remnant of Protestants (I speak it plainly, betrayd into the hands of their mortall enemies, the Enemies of both their Religion and Nation;) that remnant (I say) is all your Lordship hath for countenancing that your assertion. And what can that handfull do, (although of good affections) for enforcing the predominant, and so the contrary confederate party, to a *restoring and setling Protestant Religion to its purity?* If it be not impossible, sure I am it is improbable. I said, that for the Protestants there is little or no provision, in that your Lordships peace with the Rebels.

Herein your Lordship now tells me, *That it was not necessary the Protestants should be named in that Treaty, the established Lawes of the Kingdome*, (no part of which is to be in those Articles repealed) *saving to them their Interests.*

Thereunto shall I adde what of your Lordships owne words are thereunto preceding, which are these, *You are to understand with whom the Treaty was, namely with those of another Religion, from whom Propositions for Protestants or Protestant Religion was not to be expected*; wherein is enough (I think) to shew a necessity of some expresse provisions to be made for the Protestants and Protestant Religion, and that they should not be so cast upon *tacite implications*, having to deale with such from whom nothing was to be expected for good, either to them, or their Religion, (as you so confesse.) Herein is also appearing the possibility and probability of restoring and setling the Protestant Religion by an Army of Papists.

As for the not repealed Lawes by your Lordship mentioned, whereunto the Protestants are in that case by your Lordship left and referred, I desire herein to be satisfied concerning the Protestants remedy for satisfaction from those by whom they have been most unjustly dispoiled and destroyed in their whole fortunes; are they herein referred to the established lawes not repealed in that your Lordships peace? But those Lawes (although not repealed) are

by your Lordſhip as to this particular, all daſht out at once, in that your 18. Article, wherein is found an Act of Oblivion, paſsing over all whatſoever was done by the Rebels in that kind, and much more, from 23. of *October*, 1641. And for the Proteſtants Eſtates of land and free-hold, I mean in the Plantation of the Kingdome, ſince 1. *Iacobi*, are not all of them ſhaken in your Lordſhips 7. 15, and 16. Articles? Thus indeed are the Proteſtants in your Lordſhips Treaty provided for, and (your Lordſhip thinks) ſufficiently.

You ſay (my Lord) 'I am miſtaken in ſaying that the continued poſſeſſion of all the Cities, Forts, and places of ſtrength, whereof the Rebels ſtood poſſeſſed at the time of the Treaty, is allowed them in that Treaty.

Vnder favour (my Lord) I am not therein miſtaken, the 29. Article ſheweth it; it is true indeed, that thereunto is that limitation given by Your Lordſhip now mentioned, this to continue till ſettlement by Parliament: But is not a continuance till ſettlement by Parliament a continuance? And of how long a continuance that may be, I beleeve Your Lordſhip cannot at preſent eaſily reſolve, nor (by any thing yet appearing) is Your Lordſhip certaine when that expected Parliament and ſettlement ſhall be (if ever it be) whether the Rebels ſo poſſeſſed of ſo conſiderable a part of the Kingdome, and of the ſtanding power of a confiding Army of fifteen thouſand Foot, and two thouſand five hundred Horſe, will be willing to to caſt off what may aſſure unto them, that which is to be ſo ſetled to them by that Parliament.

That very Parliament alſo (by them and in the Articles termed a free Parliament) is none other then what ſhall be made up wholly (or more then the moſt part) of their own (for more then five parts of ſix of the Corporations are wholly theirs;) a fit Parliament for ſetling the Proteſtant Religion and the Proteſtants Intereſts.

I have not herein mentioned (your Lordſhip addeth) that thoſe Forts, &c. are to be commanded, ruled, and governed in Chiefe, by his Majeſties chiefe Governour for the time being, as by that Article they are.

That in the Article concerning this, is in ſubſtance, That the ſaid Cities, Garriſons, Townes, Forts, and Caſtles, now in the Quarters of the *Roman Catholikes* are to be commanded by ſuch as ſhall be approved by the Lord *Dillon Coſtillagh* &c. (naming the Rebels twelve Iriſh Truſtees) or by any ſeven of them, the ſaid perſons ſo by them approved, being to be therein authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, wherein appeareth that in thoſe Truſtees is the approving power, without whom your Lordſhip can act nothing, as to the perſons intruſted with thoſe Commands. And it is preſumed that the perſons ſo approved by thoſe Truſtees, are likely to be ſuch as they confide in ſo, as not to be commanded, ruled, or governed (I ſay not by Your Lordſhip, whom they look on with more then ordinary reſpects) but by any other, to the prejudice of their deſignes; therefore was not that omiſsion in me (I conceive) ſo great, as to deſerve your Lordſhips paines in ſo obſerving it, or that your Trumpet ſhould poſt ſo, and ſo farre, to minde me of it.

It was ſaid of the Rebels ſtanding Force of fifteen thouſand Foot, *and* 2500. Horſe, *That it was to be all of their owne partie, Officers and Souldiers, and*

they

they with the whole Kingdome to be regulated by a major. party of Iriſh Truſtees.

Herein you ſay, *I am not miſtaken in the number* (to uſe your Lordſhips own words) *but when you ſay they are all of their owne party, if you intend by the Rebels, the late Confederates, for if they be Roman Catholikes, that Article is fulfilled, and of them there are many that were not of the Confederates.* So your Lordſhip.

In which difference by your Lo: given me, between *the Roman Catholiques Confederates* (with whom your Lo. ſo Treated) and the *Roman Catholiques.* I finde my ſelf allowed the libertie of terming the *Confederate Romane Catholique Rebels* but not all that are *Roman Catholiques.* I will not ſay that all that are of the one, are alſo of the other. I ſhall ſay they are not, if (as not actually declaring in the Rebellion ſo) they do not any way abett, aid, or countenance, thoſe in rebellion ſo; for ſuch in the eye of the law are looked on, as in the ſame guilt equally involved. But how many there be of ſuch Roman Catholiques, I know not, I am certain they are not of that number as to make up *an Armie of fifteen thouſand foot and two thouſand five hundred horſe* (which was that intended) and moſt ſure I am that ſuch Roman Catholiques would not be thoſe to be ſo confided in.

But much more are you miſtaken, (ſo it followeth in that your Lordſhips Replie) *when you affirm, that thoſe forces and the whole Kingdom are to be Regulated by a Major partie of Truſtees of the Iriſh, there being nothing in their power, through the whole Articles extending either to the Regulating of an Armie or any peice of one, much leſſe of the whole Kingdom. And even in thoſe powers derived to them by the Articles (which for the moſt part, are in the matters of leavies and taxes upon their own freeholds) there is a negative power left to the Chief Governour for the time being.*

Herein I appeale to thoſe *your Lordſhips Articles* wherein *the power of the ſaid Truſtees* appears to be *in ſome things more then in leavies, and Taxes.* And *further then what concerns that mentioned army*, and that *with an negative power in them alſo ballancing if not over ballancing that in your Lordſhip.*

The power of the Iriſh Truſtees is found to be, in Cauſes Maritine (*Article* 24) In naming and approving thoſe, Commanding their Townes, Forts, &c. *Article* 29) to diſmiſſe, or adde at their pleaſure, to the ſtanding Army of 1500 foot and 2500 horſe, (*Article* 9) To approve of thoſe who ſhall be appointed Juſtices of the Peace (*Article* 28) To name and approve of perſons for the Judicatories (*Article* 33) To diſpoſe of Eſtates of all not adhering to their party (*Article* 27) To Leavy money for buying Arms &c. and for entertaining of Friggots (*ibid*) To lay up ſuch arms & amunition in ſuch Magazeens, &c. (*ibid*) To rayſe mony &c. (*ibid*) And not to raiſe money (as your Lo: hath it) on their owu freholds onely but therein to taxe the perſons or Eſtates of any in the Kingdom (Article 27) So as it ir evident that the influence of their power is not upon the Armie alone, but even upon the Kingdom alſo. As for your Lordſhips pretended negative power it is certainly as nothing, while it is not in your power to act in thoſe things, without them, more then your Lordſhip conceiveth them of no power without you, There being a negative power in both, and a joynt concurrence neceſſary. And if the diſpute ſhould at any time be of the validity of either, their will be found with moſt advantage being backt up, and ſupported with that power and force which will appear theirs wholly. You except of my tearming the Rebels, *bloody Rebels*, I wiſh heartily I,

had been miſtaken, And very heartily, that it had not been (as now it is) your Lordſhips misfortune to plead for them, in that cauſe of blood, that innocent blood whoſe crie, and juſtice, will undoubtedly purſue to deſtruction; thoſe murderers, and their abetters, whoſoever they were, or ſhall be.

Your Lordſhip tells us, *that by an article of that peace, all ſuch are excluded from pardon*: But how (my Lord) the 18 *Article* ſheweth it in the manner and Circumſtances. As, that there ſhall be firſt a ſingling out, and particularizing of certain actions there tearmed barbarous and inhumaine, by whom? by the Lord Lievtenant, and by the Lord *viſcount Dillon* of *Coſtilah*, the L. *Viſcount Muskery*, the Lord Barron of *Athenry*, *Alexander Mac Donell*, Sir *Lucas Dillon*, Sir *Nicholas Plunket*, Sir *Richard Barnwal*, *Ieffrey Brown*, *Donough O Callaghan*, *Tirlagh O Neil*, *Miles Reily*, *and Gerrald Fennell*, or any ſeven or more of them. I know not whether all theſe are, (I am ſure ſome of them are) perſons chargeable with the ſame barbarous and inhumaine crimes; neither know I but that all of them are nearly intereſſed in ſuch as may be ſo charged, But ſee the triall of theſe Malefactors, They are not to receive juſtice in the ordinary courſe of Law in ſuch Caſes provided; but leſt they are to be tried, and adjudged by ſuch indifferent Commiſſioners as ſhall be agreed upon by the Lord Lievtenant, and the ſaid Lord *Dillon* &c. or any ſeaven or more of them, neither is this all, for the power alſo of thoſe very Comiſſioners ſo choſen, is to continue onely for two yeers beginning ſix moneths after the date of the ſaid Articles: dated Ianuary 17. 1648. See what mock Iuſtice is here, And whether in this kinde of inquiſition for blood, your Lordſhip hath ſufficiently provided for purging the land of that blood, and for waſhing off from thoſe Rebels, that their laſting blot of *Bloody Rebels*. You tell me (my Lord) of him you call father *Reyley* (by you ſaid) to be here, Treating with me: As here he is not, ſo was his Treating with me, concerning releaſe of Priſoners; nor am I enabled (neither deſire I to be enabled) with ſuch power of Treating, as is by your Lordſhip intended; neither conceive I him, or thoſe of his Party ſuch, as are to be deluded with a Treaty, where is not power to grant, no not to receive what ſhould be propounded. And if any thing ſhould have been ſo by him propounded, it could be no more interpreted a Treaty, then may this with your Lordſhip, yet is he your Lordſhip now mentioneth the ſame, who was with others of that tribe, ſometimes by your Lordſhip imployed for Treating with the Rebells, in the beginning of this Rebellion: and (if reports faile not) with whom your Lordſhip would now cloſe, if you knew how: but that were (it ſeems) in me a ſin, which in your Lordſhip were none, Circumſtances conſidered. As for that power remaining in me (which your Lordſhip is pleaſed to queſtion) it is what is derived from the *Parliament* of *England*, in that Act wherein the management of the War of *Ireland* againſt the Rebels, is to all intents and purpoſes left ſolely in the *Parliament* without further Concurrence. The forces here being to be raiſed, maintained, diſpoſed and ordered by the Parliament, as is in the ſaid Act appearing. In which Act is alſo provided againſt any pardon to the ſaid Rebels before attainder (ſurely intending much leſſe after) wherein the Parliament of *England* is not concurring; I had therefore ſufficient grounds for queſtioning your Lordſhips aſſumed power, both in concluding that your peace with thoſe Rebels contrary to the ſaid Act, and in what elſe your

Lordſhip

Lordſhip pretends of power without the Parliament, over the Parliament forces in that Province of *Mounſter*, or elſewhere in this Kingdom. And how Triviall (give me leave to ſay it) is that your Lordſhips diſcourſe, of the now reverting of that power, ſeeing that Act is ſtill in being. Your Lo: again preſſeth the late proceedings in *England*, thoſe particularly againſt the Perſon of the late King: loath I was, in my laſt, to mind your Lo: of what then I might, yet did not, but now muſt, being by your Lo: thereunto thus enforced, that your Lordſhip may doe well to lay your hand upon your own heart, and examine there, whether you may not there finde your ſelf (I ſay your ſelf,) a principall occaſioning that the Kings ſuffering. For it is evident, that Your Lordſhip appearing here, as you had done, & as you now do, (*the Treaty at Carisbrooke* then in being, between the King and People, and very hop efull proceeding) you gave in your ſelfe, and in your actions, occaſion to the Kingdome of *England* to ſuſpect the ſinceirty of that Treaty, which hath ſince occaſionally produced what hath thereupon followed. Yet whatſoever that hath been, or whatſoever the Changes have been ſince as thereupon enſuing, (which your Lordſhip offers me as an an argument for changing me in my wayes,) I therein continue to expteſſe my ſelfe (as formerly I have done) that all thoſe things, (being things without me) are matters forraign to my work and Truſt here. For unto my ſtanding here (where I am placed) am I principally bound, and for any evils following the neglect of this my charge, am I accomptable, not for what is elſewhere, and out of my charge, of what conſequence or concernment ſoever.

Herein therefore declare I my ſelfe clearly, that were there neither King nor Parliament, yet ſhould I ſtand firm to my principles, and to this my truſt, againſt thoſe Bloody Rebels, to the beſt of my power, for preſerving the Engliſh intereſt in Ireland, which is in thoſe your Lo. proceedings playnly hazarded. In the concluſion of that your Lo: Reply your Lo: Retracts that in your former of *menaceing us here, with blood and force, if diſſenting from you:* You now ſay, no ſuch thing is found in that your Letter.

I ſhall not much trouble my ſelfe in a thing I value not, were it ſo or not; I ſhall only referre you therein to your Lordſhips own words: 'There is nothing (you 'ſay) I ſhould more induſtriouſly avoyd then thoſe neceſſities ariſing from my du-'ty to God and Man, that may by your rejecting this offer, force me to be a ſad 'inſtrument of ſhedding Engliſh blood, which in ſuch caſe muſt on both ſides happen. The conſtruction I now leave to your ſelfe; this only, on this review which you give me of it, I cannot but offer to your Lordſhips very ſerious conſideration, That as you ſhall anſwer it to God, you be tender of that Engliſh blood, there now in your diſpoſing and power, that in the offering up thoſe principally to the ſlaughter (a pleaſing ſacrifice to the Iriſh Rebels) you be not after found the betrayer of that part of the Kingdom (a conſiderable part of it) to the Common Enemy. And that your Lordſhip would alſo ſeriouſly conſider, what it ſhall be; to be that Inſtrument (as your Lordſhip ſayth you muſt bee) of ſhedding Engliſh blood on both ſides, ſo engaging upon each other thoſe by whom the Engliſh Intereſt is to be here preſerved. I ſhould be ſorry to ſee your Lo: (of the ſame blood) to be therein but an inſtrument, but moſt of all, a principall, as in this and ſuch your Lordſhips

proceedings.

proceedings, you must be necessarily. To that which hath passed mee in discourse with your Lo: (whereof you minde me) concerning violence to the Kings Person, It was occasioned on his removing from *Holmby* by some of the Army, against whom your Lordship expressing your selfe in some bitternesse, I sayd, that no evill or violence, was therein by the Army intended to his person, but that the securing him from evill was that principally respected: what since hath followed, is what I assure my selfe you Lordships proceedings here have very much occasioned, From which discourse, your Lordship cannot conclude me (as you do) receding from my principles.

All things thus considered, and seeing how little is in that your Lordships Reply more then in your former, either as to matter or satisfaction (give me leave to give your Lordship this my sense clearly) I have cause to doubt, your sending this your Trumpet, (on this slight errand) to bee intended for other ends rather. I therefore desire your Lordship would be pleased for the future, not in this kinde, to trouble your selfe or mee any further; this being a dispute to bee decided by the Sword, not by the Pen. And that your Lordship would be pleased thus to understand me once for all; That I shall never (by Gods grace) recede from my just principles, which hitherto I have never done, howsoever your Lordship is pleased therein to charge mee over deeply, and (I must needs say it) very unjustly. Nor shall I ever seek my selfe or my private advantage to the deserting of my trust (as have some others) a Crime not to be after so easily expiated by a slender or lean Manifest. So I remain, My Lord,

Your Lordships humble Servant

Dublin, March 31

1649 Signed *Mic: Jones*

For the Lord of *Ormond*, These.

FINIS.